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Hongkong, 19th October, 1906. (30)

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 25th, 1906.

Interest in the alleged open port of Changsha has waxed since what was at one time a burning question was allowed to end too ignominiously—that is, by allowing the Chinese obstructionists to have their own way, for consideration. Mr. Acting-Consul B. GILES is not particularly encouraging in his report on the trade of Changsha for 1905, and we close the blue-book with a feeling that perhaps after all the place was not worth the light for principle that was foreshadowed soon after its nominal opening in 1904. The statistics he gives us are not of much present use, for various reasons. There are no figures with which to make useful comparisons; in any case the large proportion of junk-borne trade makes the Customs returns unrepresentative of the real volume of business; and finally there is the rise in silver to further complicate the report. The Customs showed exports worth only £246,641, against £245,559 of imports, but such important exports as tea, coal, and wood-oil are not seen by the Customs. Mr. GILES also adds that kerosene oil and machinery were undoubtedly imported in large quantities last year, yet they do not figure in the Customs returns. Consular returns have to depend largely on Customs returns, but Mr. GILES seems to be so alert to what is being done that we may take his word for it that as a place commercially important Changsha is unlikely to justify the hopes it once inspired. The total trade of the port for 1905 is given at £282,200, as compared with £243,399 for the latter half of 1904, proportionate

increase of nearly eleven per cent. Expressed in silver, the growth is reduced to barely over five per cent, the total for the year being Hk. Tls. 5,931,522, and for the previous half-year Hk. Tls. 2,822,528. We may look for the interest in these details, not as representing the actual volume or value of trade, but as illustrating "the extent to which the steamer companies are managing to compete with the junk traffic". We are now told that Changsha is chiefly a residential city for retired officials and other wealthy people, but with very few traders of importance. It offers only its own local consumption for foreign goods, which at present is neither strong nor growing. Shipping is about fairly divided by British and Japanese steamers from Hankow, two of each. The British take 47.5 per cent of the tonnage, the Japanese 41.35 per cent, the modest remainder falling to Chinese and German bottoms. The British per-centage is much greater when expressed in cargo value, being 61.96 per cent to Japanese 34.34 per cent. There has been talk of new competition by the China Merchant Company and by a German line, but Mr. GILES does not think it likely to pay them. Although the foreign steamers have been getting a bigger share of the carrying trade, he understands that freights have been far from remunerative; and the existing steamer companies continue running rather with an eye to the future than on account of the profits realized by them at the present time. As it is, they have to suspend during a quarter of the year, owing to low water, while the junks continue busy. The junk masters are alive to their advantage, and frequently, when approached by shippers during the steamerless three months, insist on contracts for the whole year. That is, of course, a check on exports, and helps to explain their comparative insignificance in the Customs returns. There is no probability of the river being dredged, as the Chinese seem unable to tackle it, and object to foreigners doing the work. Ex-governor TUAN FANG might have achieved something, but when he was transferred, the scheme was simply allowed to drop, doubtless with the junk-owners' approval. Among the details of imports, largely flavoured with Japanese products, it is pleasant to note that Hongkong refined sugar is making headway against all other kinds. The quantity imported was 31,843 cwt., against 9,065 cwt. in the last half of 1904. Mr. GILES tells us that "a further increase may be confidently looked for". One paragraph shows the importance of commercial travellers, even against quality. It says: "Soap is also being imported in ever-increasing quantities, and a number of Japanese brands have been placed on the market in an endeavour to compete with the British and American article. They are of very inferior quality, but they appear to command a ready sale, largely because they enjoy the advantage of being pushed by Japanese merchants on the spot." And again, we have this:

"The Japanese are making a determined bid for the trade of Changsha and of Hunan generally. In this province foreign interests are as yet practically non-existent and the Japanese are making the most strenuous efforts to develop their trade and place it on a firm basis before any other country shall have had an opportunity of doing so. They have established a number of firms in Changsha, chiefly large retail establishments; the number of Japanese traders in Changsha amounts to no less than 190, who, by dint of advertising and pushing their own goods, are already doing a very fair business, and one which is rapidly developing. In anticipation of the opening of Changsha the Japanese Steamship Company is building a steamer larger than either of its present ones, which will be put on the Changsha run, while one of the smaller ones now running to Changsha will be transferred to the Chungking run. Generally speaking it may be said that the Japanese have made a careful and systematic study of the commercial possibilities of this province; they are making the fullest use of the information collected by them, and are prepared to take advantage of the slightest opening for trade in whatever direction."

Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith goes on leave on the return of Hon. Mr. F. H. MY, C.M.G., to the Colony.

The steamer *Sungking* has taken the place of the *Hankow* in the Canton river service, Captain Branch of the latter vessel being in command.

The coolie who was sentenced by Mr. Gompertz on Tuesday to seven weeks imprisonment for larceny at the King Edward Hotel was not, as previously stated, employed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Solicitor.

Although the salvage steamer *Protector* has been successful in her efforts to refloat the *Heungshan*, the vessel is blocked by rocks from getting into deep water. It is expected, however, that she will be got clear with the next high tide.

This evening at the Union Church Literary Club, Kennedy Road, Dr. Amos P. WILDER (Consul-General for America) will deliver a lecture on "David Henry Thoreau." The Club is fortunate in securing Dr. Wilder's services, and it is hoped a large number will be present.

The amount taken at the O.M.S. sale of work was \$1,230, and we are requested to express the thanks of the members to all who so kindly helped.

The C.P.R. mail train (with the Hongkong mails that left on August 30th per *Empress of India*) crossed from Vancouver to Quebec in 88 hours, a record.

The British Admiralty has stopped granting commissions in the Royal Naval Reserve. The number of R.N.R. officers is in excess of Admiralty requirements.

On Tuesday night the usual "sing song" dinner at the Volunteer Camp was enjoyed by a large number of the Rev. C. H. H. Major Pritchard voiced the appreciation of the men at the close.

But it is at the Magistracy has been dull this week. With Mr. H. J. Gompertz attending the Supreme Court, the bulk of the work has fallen to Mr. F. A. Hazland, but fortunately there has been little beyond the ordinary petty cases.

The men under canvas at Stonecutters have undoubtedly made progress in their self-imposed duties. The keenest rivalry prevails between the several half companies. Each will put forward its strongest gun crew for the gun competition on Sunday at the sports, and some smart work should be witnessed that afternoon.

Sir Arthur Nicolson, the British Ambassador, has formally conveyed to the Russian Government the proposed of the British Government that the whole case of the sinking of the British steamer *Knight Commander* during the Russo-Japanese war shall be referred to The Hague Court of Arbitration.

A dispatch from Kharbin stated that agents sent thither by Yuan Shi-kai, Governor of Chihli, were endeavouring to persuade the Chinese employed on the railway to return to Chihli and join the troops organised by Yuan Shi-kai, on the ground that preference would be given to Chinese who were acquainted with the locality, with the Russian language, and with the disposition of the troops guarding the railway.

The days of duelling are not yet over. The editors of the *Courier d'Haiphong* and the *Avenir de Tonkin* had a "recontre l'epée" at Pagoda Bay, and the third "reprise" the former received a slight wound on the right arm. The cause of the duel was an article which appeared in the *Avenir* and which the editor of the other journal considered cast reflections upon himself.

When Prince Henry took over for the first time the command of the German Home Fleet on September 23rd, 1906, as Chief of the First Squadron, the naval strength at his disposal was very modest compared with the ships and men over whom he has now for the second time assumed the chief command. Thus, in 1900, the Home Fleet had a tonnage of 51,320 tons, 192 guns, and 3,224 men; to-day the Active Battle Fleet consists of 10 battleships and 11 cruisers of a total displacement of 241,000 tons, with 336 guns and carrying 14,147 men.

President Roosevelt has met his first official defeat in his spelling reform campaign. The Controller of the Currency, Mr. Ridgely, refused to submit to the modification of his title to "Controller," as provided in the Government manual issued under Mr. Roosevelt's direction. Mr. Ridgely based his refusal upon the statute creating his office, in which it was spelled Controller. The Treasury Department has decided that the public printer must not change the spelling of the statute. A similar contest took place in the Admiralty on the word "passed," as applied to the rank of naval officers. The spelling reformers want this word to be spelled "past."

The statement that the firm of Harris and Dixon is about to inaugurate a line of steamers to the Far East and to East Africa in competition with the Hamburg-American Line, does not appear quite correct, says the *Globe*. The firm in question announces that the plan did not originate with them, but with a group of speculators, chiefly French, who concluded an agreement with Messrs. Harris and Dixon whereby in return for a freight rate of 25 shillings per ton, and 5,000 tons guaranteed for each vessel, the firm should supply steamers for the new line. The agreement, however, has not yet, (Sept. 21st) been ratified. The new scheme is doubtless due to the favourable conditions now prevailing in the Far Eastern traffic, the Hamburg-American Line at present being compelled to place all vessels at its disposal on the Far Eastern route to meet the demand. According to the Hamburg newspapers Messrs. Harris and Dixon are supplying 13 large tramp steamers of modern construction for the new service.

Scotland, when she speaks upon the spelling reform, will have, like the provinces, to consider dialects and colloquialisms beyond the ken of President Roosevelt. To prove this there may be recalled Archbishop Sinclair's story of an examination of scholars in Aberdeen. The examiners were an English clergyman and a Lowland Scotsman. The master of the scholars put many questions to them which were admirably answered: the boys brought the Ismelites out of Egypt with a simple directness which Moses would have envied. Then the clergyman asked, "How did Pharaoh die?" The boys said dumb. The Lowlander, to make it more plain, repeated the question: "Hoo did Pharaoh dee?" Again there was a dead silence. Next the master himself took the matter in hand: "Fat cam to Pharaoh at dinner end?" The boys answered as with one voice, "He was drowned!" To "dee" means in the Aberdeen dialect to die in one's bed. These careful scholars knew that Pharaoh had not "deed."

The United States cruisers *West Virginia*, *Pennsylvania*, *Colorado*, and *Maryland* left Gibraltar on Sept. 23rd. During the short visit of the squadron the officers were the guests of the officers of the cruisers attached to the British Atlantic fleet, a Deputy-Governor, and the garrison, and the men were entertained by the British warrant officers. The Americans expressed themselves highly pleased at the reception accorded them. It is reported that the fleet will not visit the Italian ports as arranged, but will proceed to China forthwith.

The *Central News* says:—The refloating of the stranded Pacific liner *Mongolia* is one of the most remarkable instances on record where a steamer, after having run ashore in a most dangerous position, floats off unassisted. As showing the serious view taken at Lloyd's of the vessel's position, no less than 50 guineas per cent. was paid for re-insurance. In fact, doubts were entertained of the ultimate salvage of the vessel, so pessimistic were the first reports. The salvage expedition, which had been successful in refloating the sister ship *Manchuria* at Honolulu, on the day the *Mongolia* ran ashore, immediately left for Midway Islands.

When the Canadian Pacific line was built, its great strategic advantage was a matter of general comment. The company has now brought England within about three weeks of the Far East by a route which will be exceedingly difficult of attack in time of war. Its advance is thus a fit subject for national congratulation. But in the near future there will be three or four great Canadian lines, running from ocean to ocean, each with its steamers connected at either terminus, binding England to the Far East. The service which railway development in Canada is rendering to the Empire can scarcely be exaggerated, even India by the Canadian routes will be distant only thirty-eight days from Liverpool, while to Eastern Australia by the same routes will be a journey of but a month. The *Daily Mail* asks:—Who, forty years ago, when Canada was popularly supposed to be a region of snow and ice, could have anticipated that in little more than a generation the magnificent enterprise of her citizens and Government would have covered the vast prairies with parallel tracks and stretched out tentacles eastwards and westwards over half the world?

The late Lord Loch (then Captain Loch) told the Chinese representatives some home truths that cynically represented the attitude of the British Government to the opium question in the days when its policy was determined. The question of the opium trade, he said, "rests entirely with yourselves. If your people are virtuous, they will desert from the evil practice, and if your officers are incorruptible and obey your orders, no opium can enter your country. This discouragement of the growth of the poppy in our territories rests principally with you, formerly the entire produce cultivated in India travels East to China; if, however, you feel that your power is at present inadequate to stay its indulgence, you may rest assured that every people will procure the drug, in spite of every enactment. Would it not, therefore, be better at once to legalize its importation, and by thus securing the co-operation of the rich and of your authorities, from whom it would thus be no longer detoured, thereby greatly limit the facilities which now exist for smuggling?" Honest, straightforward cynicism could not put the case more clearly, and in that spirit the British attitude towards the opium trade has been defined for many years. But if the Chinese Government is determined to put down the sale of opium in the interests of its people, and not in those of the opium manufacturers of China, we are convinced that the Imperial Government, acting in conjunction with the Indian Executive, will put no obstacles in its way.

## LAUNCH FOUNDERS IN THE HARBOUR.

The launch *Hoi Po*, plying between the market wharf and Yamnati, ran across the sunken disintegrating hulk *Stanford* on Monday night, tearing a big hole in her bottom. She was headed towards Yamnati and sank in deep water, but not before the passengers and crew were taken off by junks and launches in the vicinity, no lives being lost. The owners of the *Hoi Po* allege that the hulk did not show any lights.

## THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

For the quarterly meeting, held at Happy Valley from the 10th to 22nd October, 1906, the following cards were returned:—

MacEwen Cup.			
Mr. S. H. Pedley, s.w.x. 82	scr. 82	82	82
Mr. E. J. Grist	81	1	82
Mr. T. C. Gray	80	1	82
Dr. G. M. Harston	82	8	84
Mr. T. S. Forrest	83	4	87
Mr. G. E. Morrell	110	18	92
Johannesburg Cup.			
Mr. E. J. Grist, res. 1 stroke	81	1	down
Major S. H. Pedley, s.w.x. 82	82	3	85
Mr. E. M. Cross, s.w.x. 82	82	3	85
Dr. G. M. Harston, res. 6 strokes	82	5	87
Pool.			
Mr. T. S. Forrest	72	4	76
Mr. L. Evans	84	18	76
S. H. G. Wilson, s.w.x.	89	11	78
Mr. E. M. Cross, s.w.x.	90	10	80
Major S. H. Pedley	82	scr.	82
Mr. E. J. Grist	81	1	82
Mr. T. C. Gray	80	1	82
Dr. G. M. Harston	82	8	84
Mr. G. E. Morrell	110	18	92
The next competition will be held at Happy Valley from the 3rd to 5th November, 1906, for the Captain's Cup and May Cup.			

## TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]  
MOROCCO.

LONDON, October 22nd.  
The first foreign regiment at Sidbelabbes, has been ordered to be in readiness to proceed south. General Liantry has rejoined his post at Ainsefra.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

LONDON, October 22nd.  
The Emperor Francis Joseph has accepted Count Goluchowski's resignation.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, October 22nd.  
In view of the coming election of the Duma, M. Stolypin has definitely declared that a Parliamentary Ministry is impossible in Russia, where the Government must be outside all parties.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

October 23rd.

THE PRECIPITATE VIOLENT.

Popular feeling, as well as some official opinion, condemns Viceroy Shun's rash and hasty methods as responsible for the suicide of the two Commodores. It is alleged that even if they had not taken poison, they would not have lived a day longer, as the Viceroy was in a headlong hurry. As usual, His Excellency is being denounced to the Throne.

CONSULAR CHANGES.

I hear that Mr. R. T. Tabbitt, the British Vice-Consul, is to be transferred to Newchwang, and that Mr. H. E. Sly is to return here from Swatow. Both men are very popular here.

SHAMKIN IN DARKNESS.

For two hours on the evening of the 21st inst., Shamkin had no electric light, owing to a big fire in the Southern suburbs, which gutted twenty houses, and melted the wires.

ARRIVAL OF THE GRIFFINS.

The first batch of 42 griffins for the Hongkong Jockey Club arrived from Shanghai, by the s.s. *Douglas* yesterday. They were landed at Douglas wharf and taken in charge by Mr. Gegg, manager of the horse repository, who at once had them driven to Kennedy's stables, where they were drawn for yesterday afternoon. Although scrappy and unkempt, there are some fine looking beasts in the mob, and under Mr. Gegg's experienced care should turn out well. The following was the result of the drawing:—

No.	Drawn by
1 Dark brown Dr. G. P. Jordan	
2 Light bay Mr. H. N. Moly	
3 Dark chestnut Mr. Murray Stewart	
4 Dark bay Sir Paul Chater	
5 Gray Mr. J. E. Gresson	
6 Light brown Mr. E. Goetz	
8 Gray Mr. H. E. R. Hunter	
9 Dapple grey Messrs. Parker and Mackie	
10 Gray Mr. Marshall	
11 Gray Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson	
12 Light gray Hon. Mr. R. Shewan	
13 Dark brown Mr. J. Gray Scott	
14 Black Mr. H. N. Moly	
15 Light chestnut Mr. Williams	
17 Dark bay Mr. H. E. R. Hunter	
18 Dark brown Mr. W. H. Wickham	
19 Brown Mr. H. P. White	
20 Gray Mr. C. W. Ross	
21 White Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson	
22 Dark brown, waiting Mess	
23 Brown Mr. E. H. Kitchener	
24 Dark bay Mr. H. N. Moly	
25 Gray Mr. E. H. Hinds	
26 Gray Hon. Mr. R. Shewan	
27 Bay Mr. D. Macdonald	
28 Gray Mr. D. Macdonald	
29 Gray Mr. W. J. Clarke	
30 Dark bay Hon. Mr. R. Shewan	
31 Gray Mr. W. A. Craikshank	
32 Dapple grey Mr. T. S. Forrest	
33 Dark bay Mr. H. N. Moly	
34 Gray Messrs. Parker and Mackie	
35 Dark chestnut Mr. G. W. May	
36 Dark bay Mr. W. J. Gresson	
37 Marbled grey Mr. G. C. Moron	
38 Light brown Messrs. Parker and Mackie	
40 Dark bay Mr. Marshall	
41 I un Mr. E. Goetz	
42 Dark bay Mr. G. H. Hall Brutton	
43 Dark chestnut H. E. R. Hunter	
44 Gray Mr. J. A. Jupp	
45 Dark bay Mr. Logan	

## SHELL TRANSPORT COMPANY.

At last we have some definite statement regarding the negotiations which have been proceeding between this company and the Royal Dutch Company. It seems that an agreement—preliminary, it is true—has been concluded under which the profits and losses, as well as the assets and liabilities, of the two undertakings are to be merged into one single interest, in the management of which the two companies will each be represented, and will retain its individuality as a participant in the results, the Royal Dutch Company as to 60 per cent and the Shell Company as to 40 per cent. It has also been decided that in the event of a definite agreement on these lines being finally ratified the Royal Dutch Company shall acquire shares to the amount of 25 per cent of the Ordinary share capital of the Shell Company at 30s. per share, which shares they are to hold in perpetuity, or at least, shall not part with except with the consent of the board of directors of the Shell Company, and it has been further agreed that the Shell Company shall not further more than 5 per cent as dividend for the current year. Very little is known regarding the inner working of the business of the two undertakings, but the arrangement which has now been reached is evidently based on the "community of interests" plan, which will presumably allow of better prices being obtained for their products. Meanwhile the directors of the Shell Company have, owing to the unsatisfactory nature of the trade in Europe, arranged to withdraw altogether from the European kerosene business, and they have succeeded in disposing of all of their shares in the European Distributing Company.

## SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, October 24th.  
IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PRIGOT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE CHARGES AGAINST INSPECTOR WARD.  
The hearing of the charges of bribery and intimidation preferred against Sanitary Inspector Francis Ward, was continued.

The Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for accused.

The same jurors were again empanelled. Before the next witness was called Mr. Slade asked that the Court Interpreter be allowed to make a literal translation of the statement said to have been made to Chan Pui by the accused. It read:—"You call son go away, I look after your latrines. Your son make what not go, eh? Up top yet not already ask arrived at. They ask when will reckon can meet contact. They ask you call your son go away. Ask when willday reckon on."

The Attorney-General put in the Government *Gazette* of 11th May, 1906, stating that it bore on page 159 the Commission issued by the Governor of Hongkong in Council. In this connection he referred his Lordship to section 26 sub-section 2 of the Evidence Ordinance which declared that the Hongkong Government *Gazette*, and any Government *Gazette* in any country, colony or dependency in His Majesty's dominions should be proof by a fair production thereof before the Court. Sub-section 3 of the said Ordinance stated that all proclamations, acts and nominations of appointment appearing in such *Gazette* could be proved by the production thereof.

The next witness was W. Bowen Rowlands, but as he was unwell, the Attorney-General asked permission to read his evidence, in which he stated that the subpoenas in this case were issued by him by order of the Commission.

The Attorney-General—I now propose to call Mr. Fraser, a clerk in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Mr. Slade—We have received no notice of this.

The Attorney-General—We gave you notice to produce your bank account.

His Lordship—You propose to call Mr. Fraser?

The Attorney-General—To produce the bank account of the prisoner.

His Lordship—Do you say notice has been given?

The Attorney-General—I gave them notice, and it is evidence against the prisoner.

Mr. Slade—The Crown have no right to put in any witness without giving notice to the other side.

His Lordship—I understand notice has been given.

Mr. Slade—No.

The Attorney-General—Listen to the notice read before you say that [reads]. If you don't produce the book I am entitled to call evidence.

Mr. Slade—Here in a criminal case the Attorney-General requests the prisoner to produce a document which has absolutely nothing to do with the matter at issue. He cannot compel him to produce anything whatsoever.

The Attorney-General—As far as my standing goes in what I have done, I would refer you to section 20 of the Evidence Act. Our Ordinance incorporates the special English enactment making bankers' books evidence in criminal and civil cases. I will have to prove that the bank was at the time of making the entry, one of the ordinary books of the bank; that it was made in the ordinary course of business, and that it was in the control of the bank.

His Lordship—What book is it you want?

The Attorney-General—His Savings Bank pass book.

His Lordship—I don't think there is any notice to produce in criminal proceedings, but you can call evidence if you like.

The Attorney-General—That was only a matter of courtesy. I am not bound to ask them to produce. There is no law to say you cannot call a witness, but it is a matter of comment that the Attorney-General should call a witness who was not examined before the Magistrate. It is not the law to say that because a witness was not called before the Magistrate he could not be called by the prosecution without notice being given.

The Attorney-General quoted cases in support of his contention and stated that if an accused person did not produce what he was ordered, they could call secondary evidence.

Mr. Slade—No one is disputing that, but you have not gone about it in the proper way.

His Lordship—You gave notice to produce the book?

The Attorney-General—Yes, and they went to it, so I propose now to call the bank clerk.

Mr. Slade—You should have gone about it in the proper way.

His Lordship—I cannot shut out evidence if it is admissible.

Mr. Slade—If proper forms are not adopted, the Court shall refuse to allow evidence to be called.

The Attorney-General—What have I done?

Mr. Slade—You have not given proper notice.

His Lordship—He calls on you to produce, and you don't produce. The question is whether you do produce?

Mr. Slade—I don't. Notice to produce has to be given, and notice at the same time has to be given that in default of producing documents secondary evidence will be called to prove such documents. That has not been done.

His Lordship—Unless there is a regular form I don't think there is anything irregular.



Mr. Slade—Why should a notice be allowed to pass in a criminal case which would not be accepted in a civil case?

His Lordship—I am not quite clear on that. Mr. Slade—I am entitled to disregard that notice entirely if they do not choose to do things properly.

The Attorney-General quoted from the case of the Attorney-General v. Le Marchant in the Term Reports, and said it had been determined that in a criminal prosecution you might give notice to the defendant to produce a paper in his possession, and in case he neglected to produce it other evidence could be called.

His Lordship decided to allow the evidence. A. S. Fraser, clerk in charge of the Hongkong Savings Bank, said the extract produced was a correct one of the account of Francis Ward. Witness copied the extract from the bank book, entries of which were made by a bank clerk.

The Attorney-General—I will put the extract in.

Mr. Slade—I object, my Lord, it has not been proved to be the account of the accused.

The Attorney-General (to witness)—Do you know Mr. Ward?

Witness—No.

Mr. Slade—Then, I object. Nothing can be produced and put in as evidence against any body unless he is proved to be connected with it in some way. There may be a dozen Francis Wards in the Colony.

His Lordship—When an account is opened there is no book in which a description of depositors is taken down?

Witness—No.

After further argument Mr. Slade admitted that the extract from the accused's pass book was correct.

Detective Sergeant Watt was then called and gave evidence as to serving a subpoena on Chan Pui at 2 Water Street, directing him to attend at the Commission with his books. Witness first took Chan Pui to the detective office, and then left him in charge of Chinese Sergeant 290, Chan Pui was taken to the detective office so that he could be shown the way to the Council Chambers where the Commission was sitting.

Cross-examined—After taking Chan Pui to the detective office witness did not know what became of him.

Mr. Slade thought he could save a deal of time by allowing the bank account to go in, as accused admitted the accuracy of it.

Lance Sergeant Chan Chik deposed to attending with Sergeant Watt on June 22nd at Chan Pui's house to serve a subpoena, when he was taken to the detective office with his books. Witness then accompanied Chan Pui to the Colonial Secretary's office with his books, which were handed over to the chief clerk. Witness did not know his name, but said he looked like a chief clerk because he was a European.

Cross-examined—He did not take Chan Pui direct to the Colonial Secretary's office because he was instructed to take him to the Central Police Station.

This closed the case for the Crown.

His Lordship—As you have closed your case there is one thing I want to call your attention to. There is no evidence of misfeasance by the defendant in connection with his duties. The Crown has produced evidence that the work has been badly done in consequence of the alleged bribes, nor has any evidence been called that the Sanitary Board is dissatisfied with the way the work was done; therefore we must assume that the work was well done.

The Attorney-General—We must assume that the bribe, if taken, did not produce the result for which it was intended. I submit to your Lordship that it does not make it any the less an offence to accept a bribe if you feel the person who bribes you, and it amounts to this, you are doing a doubly immoral act if it can be considered immoral to take advantage of a person who endorses to bribe you. That cannot affect the jury's view of the case, and I submit it is immaterial to the issue.

Mr. Slade, in opening the defence, submitted that the Crown had failed to make up a case. The Bribery Ordinance laid down that it was an offence to give any sum of money to a public officer, or for a public officer to receive any sum of money with a view to influence his conduct as such public officer.

His Lordship—There is the definition of a bribe first.

Mr. Slade said a bribe included any money received which was not receivable by law, and \$5 for a game of bridge could be included if the definition were stretched. What could, and what was possible to form a bribe? Money. But money which was receivable by law could not under any circumstances be considered to be a bribe. That was the definition of a bribe.

His Lordship—It is not an exhaustive definition, and cannot come under the Common Law definition of a bribe.

Mr. Slade said it did not attempt to. The Ordinance said that money not received in pursuance of the law, money received by a public officer, would constitute an offence. But the intent had to be proved in the same way as the acceptance of the money. In this case they had to go further than the mere words of the Ordinance. It was necessary to go to the indictment and see what was exactly the charge in this case. The indictment said "to influence accused's conduct as such sanitary officer in connection with latrines," so it was limited to latrines. The intent had to be proved, and intent could be proved by his acts, by his neglect of duty, and it had to be proved one way or the other. What was the evidence? That the man, Chan Tsun gave him a sum of money as a Christmas present, and on two or three other occasions lent him some money. That was all the evidence the Crown had called, and he submitted that that evidence was not enough to

support the charges. With regard to the last three counts of the indictment, they disclosed no legal offence. In one of the cases quoted by the learned Attorney-General, the Queen v. Price, 12 Q.B.D., the justice laid down that there was nothing in a crime unless it was plainly forbidden by law. It had been laid down again in many, many cases, that the Judges could not make anything a crime which had not been laid down to be a crime clearly, or by Act of Parliament. Of course the applications of well-known principles to new sets of facts where they perfectly, clearly and unmistakably applied, was not the creation of a new crime; it was merely a new manifestation of some crime. What were the grounds on which the accused with regard to witnesses for the prosecution constituted a crime? First of all, what were those acts? It was alleged that he asked the man's father, and that he asked the man himself to go away from the Colony and not appear as a witness before the Commission. At that time Chan Tsun had not been summoned as a witness before the Commission. That was an important fact. No evidence was given as to when he was summoned, and as to when he left the Colony was served. What were the principles under which the Attorney-General submitted to his Lordship that those acts constituted a crime? He said first that the Commission was of the nature of a Court of Law, that it was something analogous to a Court of Law, and that it was interference with a witness duly summoned to attend at a judicial inquiry. Counsel submitted that this Commission, the constitution of which was contained in the proclamation of the Governor in the copy of the Gazette put in, was not a Court of Justice in any sense of the word. It was a private inquiry, an inquiry in camera, which was to report merely to the Governor. It had no executive or judicial function of any description. It was a body of men got together and given certain powers, to report for the information of the Governor. What they reported might be acted upon, or it might not, at the Governor's pleasure. He submitted that such a body was in no sense analogous to a Court of Justice, and that the analogy presented by the Attorney-General broke down. Then the Attorney-General suggested as an alternative that any act done to obstruct the performance by any person of a statutory duty, constituted a misdemeanour, and in support of that he quoted some cases where such words were used by one judge in a case where such words were not strictly necessary for the decision in point.

His Lordship—Supposing as a matter of fact accused had succeeded in removing this witness. Supposing he had persuaded him to leave the Colony?

Mr. Slade—Even then, he was not a witness, at that time. He had not been subpoenaed and might or might not have been called as a witness before the Commission.

The Attorney-General—Any attempt to stifle evidence is in Common Law a misdemeanour.

Mr. Slade—That is an assertion my friend cites without any authority.

The Attorney-General referred to Chitty's Criminal Law, Volume 2, page 295, which said that this was an offence indictable at Common Law. The more attempt to stifle evidence was also criminal, though the prosecution should not succeed, on the general principle that intent to commit the crime was in itself criminal.

Mr. Slade—My learned friend's quotation does not carry him far. He does not lay down what amounts to stiling evidence.

His Lordship—I am of opinion, for the reasons explained to the jury, that there is a case for the jury on the first counts of bribery, by the fact of money having been given to a public officer. The question of intent will be left for the jury to decide. On the second count I am of opinion that this is an offence against the Common Law on the general ground that the indictment lays interfering with the performance of a duty which is imposed by statute.

The Attorney-General—In respect to your Lordship's announcement of your intention of letting the case go before the jury on the first counts, I would like to call your attention to the wording of the Bribery Statute, 1 of 1898 Section 3, under which the accused is indicted, provides for any public officer taking a bribe with a view to influence his conduct as such public officer, or to induce him to do or omit to do any act contrary to his duty. The section constitutes two offences: the offence to take a bribe, and the other offence is to take a bribe to induce him to omit to do, or not to do his duty.

Mr. Slade informed the jury that he was going to call accused himself as a witness under the new Ordinance, to give evidence on his own behalf, and the learned Attorney-General would have full opportunity to cross-examine him. Counsel would not state anything accused was going to say beyond the statement that he denied the charges against him. There were five charges—of bribery, and with regard to the first four it was impossible to call any evidence other than the man himself, as the alleged offence was committed so long ago. It was impossible for him to say where he was or what he was doing on any of those days, but by a piece of good luck his last bribe was alleged to have been taken when his movements could be stated by the evidence of other people. Most men could remember what they did on Christmas Eve, and accused would say that he went to mass at St. Joseph's Church at ten o'clock that morning, and afterwards went to St. Patrick's Club where he remained until some time in the afternoon with friends. With regard to the first of the five charges the man's bank book had been produced, and he said it was a correct copy. With regard to the last three

charges, they being of more recent date, it had been possible to obtain some evidence with regard to his movements on one of those days. It would be proved by two light-house keepers from Green Island that he went there on one of the days on which he was alleged to have been persuading the witness not to appear before the Commission. One of the men could only say that he was over there on a Saturday at the end of June, but could not say which Saturday. The other man would say he was sure it was the Saturday of the 23rd, because it was the day before St. John's day. With regard to the allegation made by Chan Tsun of what took place on April 25th at this branch office of the Sanitary Board at Pokfulam Road, he was in the happy position of being able to call before the jury several other people who were present on that day, and they would prove what took place, which was not what was alleged to have taken place. What in fact took place was that he went there to get lime, asked for lime, and went away. The man who interpreted for the accused on that day would say there was no suggestion of getting the witness away. These events were said to have taken place while the Commission was sitting. If the jury came to the conclusion that the story of the witnesses for the prosecution could not be received on certain material points, they should come to the conclusion that they ought not to accept the rest of it and find the accused not guilty.

Addressing His Lordship Mr. Slade said—There is one other point in which I wish to ask your Lordship's assistance: that is with regard to the Chinese which the accused is charged with having spoken to Chan Pui. The only evidence it seems to me which would be really of great weight with regard to the likelihood of his knowledge of advanced Chinese would be the evidence of an unimpeachable character who understands Chinese himself. That evidence is not easily procurable, but I venture to ask that the Registrar might be allowed to make a statement on oath after examining him.

His Lordship—You wish to know whether a man two years in China could have arrived at this proficiency? As far as my permission is required I shall give it, but perhaps the Registrar would not care to undertake the task.

The Attorney-General—It depends on the man. I have known a man who could speak the language after being here three months. It is a matter for the jury.

His Lordship—It is quite legitimate to tender such evidence, but what consideration the jury will give to it is another matter. It is an important statement that a Chinese conversation was held.

The Attorney-General—And the question is whether a man who is a sanitary inspector could learn that much Chinese in two years.

His Lordship—I see no objection to the evidence being given.

Francis Ward was then called and sworn. He said he came to Hongkong in 1900 with a detachment of the Royal Engineers, in which he was an electrician. He purchased his discharge on November 11th, 1903, and joined the police. On March 1st, 1904, he transferred from the police to the Sanitary Department, in which he had continued to the present time. Witness could speak a little Chinese but could not say what he was supposed to have said to Chan Pui. He had been learning Chinese, but he did not know enough to pass the first examination. If he could pass this he would be promoted from a third to a second class inspector. His present pay was £170 a year. If he passed this examination he would rise to £200 a year. It was not true that he had received \$30 from Chan Tsun in December, 1904; at that time he did not know the man. He had never received the sum of \$30 from him. Neither had he received \$10 in April, 1905, \$10 on the 10th August, \$15 on the 24th August, nor \$20 on December 24th, 1905. On the morning of 24th December last witness left his house about 9.30 a.m. to go to mass at St. Joseph's Church. The service was over about 11 o'clock, then he went to St. Patrick's Club where he remained until the afternoon. After the church service accused met Mr. O'Halloran, who is employed in the Naval Yard. After leaving St. Patrick's Club they walked down to Queen's Road and O'Halloran left him about 2.30. There were a number of soldiers and civilians at the Club that morning. One man in particular he saw was Lance Corporal Le Grove, of the Army Ordnance Department. He could not have gone to Chan Pui's house at seven o'clock on the evening of June 23rd as he was on Green Island at the time. To the best of his knowledge he went to Green Island between four and five in the afternoon. Mr. Nicholas, the light-house keeper invited him into his quarters and there he met the assistant keeper. After dinner witness went to his smpian with the object of returning home, but found that it had gone. Then he remained until 12 o'clock when Mr. Franco came off duty and told him to walk to the gunpowder wharf as there might be a boat there. He got a fishing boat in which he returned to Hongkong. Witness remembered a conversation in which Franco's wife said to him that to-morrow would be St. John's day, and told him not to be long away. That was when Franco accompanied him to the gunpowder wharf, and how he fixed the date as 23rd June. It was not true that he saw Chan Pui in San. To June at 9 o'clock in the morning. At that time he was at the office, and was always there at that hour except when he was ill or on leave. Accused sent for Chan Tsun to attend at the Board office on the morning of the 28th June. He told his interpreter to tell the office messenger to tell the owner of the Sun To lane latrine to call at the office for some chloride of lime. In consequence of that message Chan Tsun called at the office, Inspector Kelly and accused's interpreter

were then present. After he had been there a time the telephone clerk entered the office, then Mr. Connolly, and afterwards his interpreter. No such conversation as Chan Tsun alleged, took place. When he called at the office accused told Chan Tsun, through his interpreter, to sit down until Mr. Connolly arrived. Then he told his senior that Chan Tsun was the master of the latrine in Sun To lane and he had been called to get some chloride of lime. Accused did not know any English speaking person named Wong, except a telephone clerk in the office.

Cross-examined—This explanation of names of persons, hours and times you have given you did not give before the Magistrate. You reserved your defence and kept back this information at that time, is that not so?—Yes.

It is regrettable, because you might have been saved the pain of such an inquiry as this had the evidence been given, and if it could be accepted.

Mr. Slade—I don't know that my friend is called upon to make a speech.

The Attorney-General—Well, we'll take that back.

At what salary did you enter the Sanitary Board in March 1904?—£170 a year.

Are you married?—No.

You've no free quarters?—No.

What do you pay for rent?—\$16.

What! You're lucky to get a house as cheap as that. What kind is it?—A Chinese flat.

Where is it?—No. 2 Chater Street.

Where's that, West End?—West Point.

Continuing, witness said it was a quarter of an hour's walk from Chan Pui's and about 20 minutes' walk from the branch office. It cost him between \$9 and \$70 per month to live, and two years ago he bought a gramophone for which he paid \$80.

The Attorney-General—How can you live and buy gramophones on your salary, which averages about \$140 per month?—When I left the Royal Engineers I had about \$600, and of this \$215 went to pay my discharge. While I was in the police I was on the Taiipo launch for some months, and saved considerable money. I was drawing £100 per year as a constable and got \$15 per month food allowance, \$5 from the Harbour Master and extra money for junk licences and painting the numbers on the junks licensed.

The Attorney-General—In May you bought a draft for £150 paying \$1,456 for it; you had then about \$2,000 at credit. How do you explain saving so much from March, 1904, to June, 1906, with a salary of about \$140 per month? I suggest it is "through squeezing. Have you any money left out?

Witness—Yes, about \$500.

The Attorney-General—At what interest?

Witness—Three per cent per month.

There is a restaurant known as the In Fong in Queen's Road. I suggest to you that you go there and have free eating occasionally?—No, I always pay for what I get, except when the master asks me to have "chow" with him, or to have a drink.

I don't mean to say you dine there day after day, but it is a frequent occurrence?—I had my fifth and dinner there for one month, and paid him \$15 for the month.

And the sanitary arrangements are all satisfactory in that restaurant?—Yes.

The Court then adjourned.

On resuming after tiffin,

The Attorney-General said he had one, or two more questions to put.

I gather that you had made some savings when in the police?—Yes.

This entry of \$210 on the credit side of the bank account, 18th June, 1904—what does it represent?—As I said before, when I left the Royal Engineers I had \$600. I paid \$215 of that for my discharge. I joined the police and remained there for 18 months. During that time I was on the Taiipo launch where I saved money, receiving about \$50 or \$60 a month extra from the Harbour Department for the licensing of junks.

That entry represented your savings up to that time?—When I left the police I had \$600. The time I was on the launch was the only time I could save money in the police.

This represents your savings up to that time?—It does not. It represents part of my savings and part of the money which I had when I left the police.

It represents all you had to put in the bank?—No.

Why not?—Because it suited me to keep some at home.

How much did you keep at home and how much did you put in the bank on 18th June?—I could not say for certain.

Did you keep more at home than in the bank?—I kept more at home.

Is that a prudent thing to do? Did you keep it in an old stocking or what? Where did you keep it?—I have a safe.

Why did you keep more money in your house than in the bank?—Because it suited me to do so.

A man may do as he pleases with his own. Let us come to Taiipo for a minute. You say you received extras when on the launch?—My pay was \$100 a month as a constable. I received extras which sometimes amounted to \$60 a month. I sometimes got as much as \$40 a month for having numbers painted on junks.

From whom?—From the sergeant in charge of the launch.

You did not paint the numbers on, did you?—No, Sir.

How did you get the money?—It was divide between the sergeant and the crew of four.

What authority had you for taking money for that sort of thing?—Twenty five cents were allowed for painting the numbers on junks.

To whom?—To the police.

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12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Paid by whom?—By the junk people.

You say the police make a charge for every number painted?—Yes.

Who paints it?—One of the Chinese.

Who receives the money?—The sergeant or myself issued the licence and one of the crew of the launch painted the number on the junk. We divided the money into three shares—one for the sergeant, one for myself and one for the crew.

Whether authorised by law or not you believed you had a right to take that?—Yes.

We will come to Christmas, 1905. You deny on that occasion Chan Tsun gave you a sum of money?—Yes, Sir.

Witness, when questioned as to the visit of Chan Tsun to his house at 11 o'clock, declared in impassioned language that the latter had stated that he had given him various sums of money, always at 11 o'clock. He gave that time because he knew that defendant was then off duty.

You went to mass that morning?—Yes.

Are you a regular mass goer?—No.

You are sure you did not miss that mass?—I did not, Sir.

Witness was cross-examined as to what he did on Christmas Day, and in reply to the question—

"This story told by Chan Tsun is only a figment of the imagination," said—It is a lie.

The Attorney-General—The same thing. You put it more plainly.

Questioning witness as to what took place on 23rd June, the Attorney-General suggested that the proceedings were "only a midsummer's night dream." It is a hallucination on your part. What do you say to that?—I don't understand.

I put it that you were mistaken in thinking you went to play the gramophone at Green Island light-house on that evening?—As I said before I could not swear to the day. It was on a Saturday near the end of June.

Witness denied having sent for the Chinese latrine keeper to induce his son to leave the colony.

The Attorney-General—You must look at my face or at the jury; I cannot cross-examine a man who looks down.

Witness stated under further cross-examination that he had heard the books of the latrine keeper had been seized. He denied that it was subterfuge on his part saying he sent for Chan Tsun to get chloride of lime. He did not offer that as an explanation of the latrine keeper being in the office, owing to Inspector Connolly having come in. As a matter of fact there was no chloride of lime there, but he was not aware of it when he sent for the latrine keeper.

Re-examined—

You are always accompanied by an interpreter?—Yes.

He is a servant of the Sanitary Board?—Yes.

And it is his duty to attend with you always?—Yes.

D. O'Halloran, sick bay steward in the Naval Yard, spoke to in the company of defendant last Christmas Day at 11 o'clock.

J. P. Le Grove, a corporal in the A.U.C., also said he remembered meeting defendant at the same time.

Under cross-examination he admitted that the previous witness asked him if he remembered the occasion and after thinking some time he said he did.

The head lighthouse keeper at Green Island (Nicholas) gave an account of defendant visiting him twice in June last. On the first occasion he brought a gramophone and on the second occasion they had some little entertainment. The second visit was on a Saturday.

Cross-examined—It was not Saturday, June 30th, because he had returned the gramophone. He could not swear it was the 23rd June. He knew it was a Saturday.

The assistant lighthouse keeper (Blanco) gave a corroborative story. He remembered the date as 23rd June, because the following day was St. John's Day.

Inspector Kelly, who was present at the interview with the latrine keeper, when it was alleged he told him to send his son away, stated that no such conversation took place. Ward was not proficient in Chinese but could speak a little in that language.

Wong Wei Sun, clerk in the office of the Western District, said no such conversation took place, and Ward's interpreter who was also

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Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of the Skin, Eczema, and other troubles which may be due to the blood. Cuticura Remedies are sold in all the leading drug stores, and by mail order. Send for the book, "How to Cure Every Humour."

56—11

present on that occasion, said he did not hear any such statement made by Ward.

Mr. Kemp, Deputy Registrar of the Court, who said he had studied Chinese for several years, was examined as to whether in his opinion the sentences in Chinese said to have been spoken by defendant were easy. It depended however on how much the man knew and the facility with which they were spoken.

By the Court—They were simple sentences. Court adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

THE OTHER BRIBERY CHARGE.

The hearing of the charge of bribery against H. J. Gidley was fixed for Monday next.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ben Lue steamer, from Antwerp and London, left Singapore on the 23rd inst. for this port.

The C.P.R. steamer, Tarter, arrived at Shanghai at 5 a.m. on Wednesday, the 24th inst., and left again at noon, same day, for Nagasaki, where she is to arrive at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 28th inst.

The I.G.M. steamer, Prinz Heinrich, which left here on the 26th Sept., arrived at Genoa on Tuesday, the 23rd inst., at 6 a.m.

If you want poetry, look for it in the prosaic; in those who feel that which they cannot express, not in those who express that which they do not feel.

There is a certain gambler's nest in reading an anonymous novel, for again and again you ask yourself, "Is the author a man or a woman?" It gives a reviewer a great advantage when he can penetrate that secret, and there are internal evidences which guide the seeing eye. If the hero is allowed to wear even in dashes, it is pretty safe to assume that the novelist is a man. No woman will swear in print; not even the most successful woman novelist. By contrast if you meet the hero in "immaculate evening dress," your novelist is a woman. And so on you go, faint but pursuing, until you run the quarry down.















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Hongkong, 24th October, 1906.

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CHINKIANG	"HANGCHOW"	On 26th October.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"TOCHOW"	On 26th October.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, POWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 12th November.
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# PASSENGER SEASON 1907.

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[1899]

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STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
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ROON	WEDNESDAY ... 21st November
BUELOW	WEDNESDAY ... 5th December
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY ... 19th December
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY ... 2nd January
SEYDLITZ	WEDNESDAY ... 16th January
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY ... 30th January
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY ... 13th February
PRUSSEN	WEDNESDAY ... 27th February

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"PRINZESS ALICE," Captain P. Wetzel, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE  
and CARGO, will leave this Port as above. Callers at Naples and Genoa.  
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Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 6th Nov. and Parcels  
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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

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PRINZ SIGISMUND	TUESDAY, 11th Dec.

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TO SYDNEY ...	\$48.00	\$28.00	\$18.00
TO MELBOURNE ...	\$48.00	\$28.00	\$18.00
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[1905]

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"ATHENIAN"	3,852	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Nov.	22nd Dec.
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D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,  
Corner Dundas Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

# SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

AMIGO, German str., 777, N. Balzer, 21st  
October—Tientsin 16th Oct. and Hainan  
19th Oct. and Pigeon, Johnson & Co.

BORNEO, German str., 1,344, A. D. D. 18th  
October—Sandakan 13th October, Timber,  
Melchers & Co.

CHISHING, British str., 1,199, G. S. Weigall,  
21st October—Chiofo 15th Oct., General,  
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHOWAL, German str., 1,551, W. Molleremann,  
21st Sept.—Bangkok 9th Sept., General—  
Bathford & Swire.

CYRUS, British str., 2,174, Knox, 21st October—  
Calcutta 2nd October, Coal—Melchers  
& Co.

DEWAWONG, German str., 1,362, T. V. Bruhn,  
5th Sept.—Bangkok 27th Aug. and Hainan  
3rd Sept., Rice and Coal—Norddeutscher  
Lloyd.

EMPERESS OF CHINA, British str., 6,016, R.  
Archibald, 21st Sept.—Vancouver 4th Sept.,  
Mails and General—C. P. R. Co.

EMPERESS OF INDIA, British str., 6,012, E.  
Bootham, 21st Oct.—Vancouver 2nd Oct.  
and Shanghai 18th, Mails and General—  
C. P. R. Co.

ESANG, British str., 1,171, Lee, 22nd October—  
Newchwang and Chiofo 17th Oct., General.  
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

HANGCHOW, British str., 999, Maxwell, 18th  
Oct.—Newchwang and Chiofo 12th Oct.,  
General—Bathford & Swire.

HEIM, Norwegian str., 758, Erikson, 23rd Oct.  
—Bangkok 13th Oct., Rice—Chinese.

HUE, French str., 705, J. Panier, 22nd Oct.  
—Haiphong, Pakhoi, Hainan and Kwang-  
chow 21st October, General—A. R.  
Marty.

JOHANN, German str., 952, Inland, 17th Sept.  
—Swatow 14th Sept.—Jensen & Co.

KAIFONG, British str., 936, E. Finlayson, 23rd  
October—Cebu and Hainan 17th Oct., Sugar  
and Sapanwood—Bathford & Swire.

LIANGCHOW, British str., 1,215, Harder, 20th  
October—Bantam and Chiofo 16th Oct.,  
General—Bathford & Swire.

LISA, Swedish str., 998, H. H. H. 16th  
October—Proboling 2nd October, Sugar,  
—Saador, Wier & Co.

LIDIA, German str., 1,772, Meyer, 17th Oct.  
—Haiphong 14th Oct., Coal—Siemens  
& Co.

MARIE, German str., 1,109, J. Petersen, 22nd  
October—Swatow 21st October, General—  
Jensen & Co.

MAUSANG, British str., 1,644, R. Houghton,  
20th Oct.—Sandakan 14th October, Timber  
and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MERFOO, Chinese str., 1,338, J. McArthur, 21st  
October—Shanghai 18th Oct., General—  
Chinese.

MERFOO, Chinese str., 1,592, E. M. Uddall, 14th  
October—Singapore 1st October, Sugar—  
Chinese.

MICHAEL, German str., 951, H. D. D.  
18th Oct.—Newchwang and Chiofo  
13th October, Beans—Jensen & Co.

MONTEAGLE, British str., 6,163, S. Robinson,  
14th Sept.—Vancouver 20th Aug., Flour,  
Lard and General—C. P. R. Co.

NAMANG, British str., 2,591, P. H. Rolfe, 15th  
October—Calcutta 30th Sept. and Straits  
10th Oct., General—Jardine, Matheson  
& Co.

NEIL MACLEOD, Amer. str., 902, E. Corral, 19th  
June—Manila 16th June—Barretto & Co.

NORDEN, Norwegian str., 1,497, W. Wilhelm-  
sen, 14th September—Proboling 3rd Sept.,  
Sugar—Ordr.

N. S. DE ROSARIO, Amer. str., 715, M. Lopez  
Blanco, 12th June—Manila 9th June—  
Barretto & Co.

PAOTING, British str., 1,073, Cogan, 19th Oct.  
—Shanghai 16th Oct., General—Butter-  
field & Swire.

POWHEAT, British str., 1,640, W. F. Turner,  
16th Sept.—Samsang 31st Aug., Sugar—  
Dowell & Co.

PRINZ WALDEMAR, German str., 1,736, C.  
Waltmann, 18th Sept.—Kobe 12th Sept.,  
General—Melchers & Co.

SEZOVIA, German str., 5,872, Schenfeldt, 18th  
October—Hamburg and Singapore 12th  
Oct., General—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

SIBERIA, American str., 5,635, A. Zeeder, 19th  
October—San Francisco 21st September,  
Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.

SOROCOO, American str., 438, Victoria, 7th  
Sept.—Manila 4th Sept., Ballast—Ordr.

SUNGKIANG, British str., 987, G. H. Penna-  
father, 18th Oct.—Ningpo 15th October—  
Butterfield & Swire.

TAIWAN, British str., 1,042, J. V. Martin, 13th  
October—Saigon 8th October, General—  
Chinese.

TELMACH, British str., 1,340, Williamson,  
12th October—Saigon 7th October, Rice,  
Meal and General—Chinese.

VICTORIA, Swedish str., 989, J. A. Hellberg,  
21st Oct.—Sourabaya 8th October, Sugar,  
—Angard, Thorsen & Co.

WARDWORTH, British str., 2,086, D. Thomas,  
12th October—Mojji 7th October, Coal—  
Shewan, Tomes & Co.

YCHOOW, British str., 1,395, Brown, 21st Oct.  
—Shanghai 18th Oct., General—Butter-  
field & Swire.

YRUSA, Amer. str., 469, H. Nelson, 16th Oct.  
—Amoy 14th Oct., Ballast—Chinese.

ZAFIRO, British str., 1,629, R. Rodger, 22nd  
October—Manila 20th October, General—  
Shewan, Tomes & Co.

Z. Y. DE ARDICO, Amer. str., 1,260, Xandaro  
Echans, 15th June—Manila 12th June—  
Barretto & Co.

# VESSELS IN DOCK.

ABERDEEN DOCKS—Chiofo, Maru, Kio-  
shan.

KOWLOON DOCKS—Samsang, Ch. Hainan,  
Jubilee, Eubank, Chiofo, Devenance, Sabre,  
Montague, H.M.S. Taka, Langham, Franconia,  
Mortimer.

COCKBURN DOCKS—Hagga, Merapi,  
Michael, Juba, S. P. Hitchcock, Tansan.

# VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.  
The M.M. str. Tienan left Singapore on the  
22nd inst. at 4 p.m. for this port via Saigon.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
The P.M. str. Chiofo sailed from Yokohama on  
the 17th for Hongkong, via Kobe, Nagasaki  
and Manila, and is due to arrive here on the  
23rd inst.

The P.M. str. Algonquin sailed from San Francisco  
for Hongkong on the 20th Oct.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.  
The Indo-China str. Kungang, from Calcutta  
and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on the  
21st inst. at 6 a.m.

The French str. Phosco left Bangkok on the  
21st inst. for this port, and is due to arrive here  
on or about the 23rd inst.

The Norwegian str. Prosper left Moji for  
Canton, and is due to arrive on or about the  
27th inst.

The N.Y.K. str. Awa Maru (European Line)  
left Kobe for this port via Moji on the 20th inst.,<



CLIPPING OF CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PARCEL MAILS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

With an additional fee of 60 cents, parcels may be sent via Brindisi and if posted before 5 p.m., on the 16th November, would accompany the letter mail, which is due in London on the 15th of December.

The rates of postage on ordinary parcels to United Kingdom are as follows:—	
For a parcel not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight	60 cents.
" " " " 7 lbs. " "	\$1.20
" " " " " " " "	\$1.80

The *Trojan*, with the French mail of the 25th Sept., left Singapore on Monday, the 26th inst., and is expected to arrive at Hong Kong on the 29th instant. This

FOR	PER	DATE
		1954 0 00

**TO-MORROW**  
Sale, 66 Rates Raw Silk, at Messrs. Butter-  
field & Swire Corporation, West Point, Messrs.  
Hughes & Hough, 11 a.m.

**COMMERCIAL.**

**CLOSING QUOTATIONS.** Oct. 24th.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer .....	2/34
Bank Bills, on demand .....	2/34
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight .....	2/3 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight .....	2/3 1/4
Credits, at 4 months' sight .....	2/3 1/4
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight .....	2/4 1/4
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand .....	288 3/4
Credits, at 4 months' sight .....	290 1/4
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand .....	234 1/2
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand .....	55 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight .....	56 1/2
ON MANILA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer .....	170 1/2
Bank, on demand .....	171
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer .....	1704
Bank, on demand .....	171
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight .....	72 3/4
Private, 30 days' sight .....	73 1/4
ON HONGKONG.—On demand .....	119
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand .....	118 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—On demand .....	137 1/2
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand .....	11 p.o.m.
ON SAIGON.—On demand .....	1 p.o.m.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand .....	69 1/2
SUGAR.—On demand .....	85 1/2
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael .....	32.70

**JOINT STOCK SHARES.**

**HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &  
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.**

**HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.**

Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sunday excepted), 9 p.m. (Saturday excepted).  
 Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sunday excepted).  
 These Steamers carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD

**HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.**  
S.S. "HONAM," 2,363 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.  
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 p.m. SUNDAY SPECIAL EXCURSIONS  
at 10 a.m. Departure from Macao about 10 p.m.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 a.m. On Saturdays a Second Departure about 7.30 p.m. On Sundays at 6 p.m. (See Special Express).

**CANTON-MACAO LINE.**  
B.S. "LUNGSHAN," 219 tons, Captain T. Hamlin  
Service Temporarily Suspended.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT  
CO., LD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD., AND THE  
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

**CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.**  
SS. "SAINAM" 533 tons, Captain J. Willox.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m.

Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

**HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD**  
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Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

17 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

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Oct. 24th.  
 Quotations are:— Allow'ce nel. to 1 catt.  
 Malwa New ..... 1860 to — per picul.  
 1860 to —

Malwa Old .....	\$320	to	—	"	the Crew of the following vessel during a
Malwa Older .....	\$980	to	—	"	stay in Hongkong Harbour—
Malwa V. Old .....	\$1029	to	—	"	S. P. HITCHCOCK, American Ship, E. L. Ze
Persian fine quality	\$700	to	—	"	—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Persian fine quality	\$760	to	—	"	

Persian extra fine.....	\$700	to	—	per chest.	I. F. CHAPMAN, American Ship, R. Bankfield
Patna New .....	\$875	to	—	"	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Patna Old .....	\$892	to	—	"	ESKASONI, British Ship, McBurnie
Banaras New .....	\$825	to	—	"	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.
Banaras Old .....	\$815	to	—	"	

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